



Cursos: 4°Año, todas las divisiones

Materia: Inglés

Profesoras: Analía Gallegos 5ºB

Carla Filippuzzi 5ºC

Año: 2021

Fecha de entrega. Lunes 24 de Mayo

Vías de contacto: gallegosanalía999 @gmail.com

carlafilippuzzi@gmail.com

“TP N°1_Materia : Inglés_Cursos: 5° Año

A Read the article below. Underline two interesting things you read about each colour.

The Power of COLOUR



A girl and a rainbow of crushed ice flavours at Chowpatty Beach, India

Early humans saw a variety of natural colours around them, from the browns and greens of the soil and plants to the deep blues and red of the sky. They painted their bodies with colours from nature to signal aggression toward an enemy, or to make themselves attractive to a mate.

Over the centuries, the sources of colours such as blue, purple and red were highly valued and they were often worth as much as gold. In the 19th century, a young chemistry student manufactured the first synthetic dye, and suddenly the world became a much more colourful place. In the 20th century, scientists discovered the psychological effects of colours, and people found ways to use this discovery to influence our feelings and behaviour.

Red

Red, the colour of blood, symbolises fire, love and anger. In Eastern cultures, people believe it brings luck, wealth and success. In humans, the colour red can send different messages. Some people redden, for example, when they are angry or embarrassed. Researchers have discovered that in sports the team that is wearing red is more likely to win. Why? Because red seems to be the colour that signals dominance, giving those dressed in red an advantage in sporting events. In many animal species (including humans), contact with this bold colour causes the heart rate to increase. However, one of red's lighter shades, pink, can have the opposite effect on people. Men in prisons are less aggressive when the walls are a specific shade of pink.



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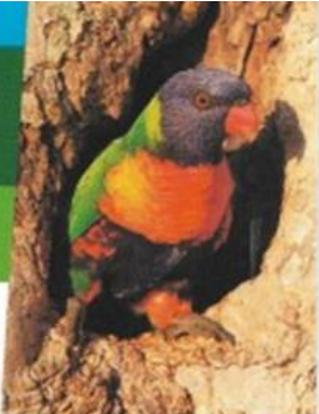
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A Rainbow Lorikeet sitting at his nesting hole in a tree trunk on Bribie Island, Queensland, Australia



Yellow
Yellow, the colour that comes to mind when we think of sunshine, is found throughout nature and the man-made world as a colour that commands attention; indeed, it is one of the easiest colours to see. This highly visible shade is found on everything from school buses to traffic signs and pens that we use to highlight important information in a text. The colour is also used to caution people; football players, for example, are shown a yellow card as a reminder to behave. It can be used as a stimulant as well: in a number of studies, yellow has been found to help children focus on their work and do better at school.

Blue
Blue, the colour of the sky and sea, is associated in many cultures with water, religious objects, and protection against evil. Its darker shades represent calm, stability and power. Dark blue, for example, is the colour of the business suit or police uniform; it tells others, 'I am in control,' or 'I am trustworthy.' Blue is also associated with sadness. It's common in English, for example, when you are feeling sad or depressed, to talk about 'feeling blue,' while in Iran, blue is the colour of mourning, worn when a person dies.

Like pink, blue has a calming effect on people. Rooms painted blue help people to relax or sleep. Sleeping pills are often coloured blue to suggest exactly this idea. This colour also seems to reduce feelings of hunger. Blue food is rarely seen in nature, and when it is, such food is usually no longer healthy to consume. It's just one more example of the power that colour can hold over us.

1- Observa las imágenes y el título y predice de que va a tratar el texto.

2- Lee el texto y menciona brevemente la idea principal.

3- Elegí la respuesta correcta (a, b, c o d) según el texto.

1- Los primeros colores hechos por el hombre se produjeron

a- en el siglo XIX

b- en el siglo XX

c- recientemente

d- hace siglos



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2- según el texto, el color rojo

a- simboliza la mala suerte

b- se cree que avergüenza a la gente

c- hace que la gente sea menos agresiva.

d- da ventaja a los miembros del equipo que lo llevan

3- El amarillo se utiliza para resaltar información en un texto porque

a- es un color importante

b- es un color muy visible

c- puede utilizarse para advertir a la gente

d- la gente prefiere este color a otros colores

4- ¿A qué se refieren los angloparlantes cuando hablan de "sentirse azul" (párrafo 5)?

a- estar triste

b- estar en control

c- estar molesto cuando alguien muere

d- estar tranquilo

5- La frase **esta idea** (párrafo 6) se refiere a

a- pasar hambre

b- alimentación

c- relajación

d- pintar habitaciones



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6- ¿De qué trata principalmente el texto?

a- cómo el color tiene un efecto calmante

b- las fuentes del color

c- cómo ha cambiado la visión del color

d- cómo el color influye en las personas

4- Respondé:

a) Para qué usaban las pinturas de colores los pueblos antiguos?

b) Cuándo se elaboraron las primeras tinturas sintéticas?

c) Qué descubrieron los científicos en el siglo XX?

5- Describí con tus palabras que connotación tiene cada color mencionado. (rojo-amarillo-azul)

6- Ubicá y traduci :

a) Dos oraciones en presente simple

b) 5 sustantivos- 5 adjetivos-5 verbos